WHERE'S NATIONAL WEEKLY,

AND THE FIVE PLUNKS SUB-SCRIPTION OF CAPT. BULLOCK,

The Five Plunks of Odell, the Five Plunks of Depew, and So On?-Great Republican Journal Disappears, and Editor Is Now Lambasting Roosevelt in Print

Missing-Since Aug. 11, 1904, the National Weekly, a publication promised by a con-cern called the National Weekly Publishing Company, supposed to be doing business at 1 Union Square, New York. A suitable reward will be paid by a considerable number of persons in various parts of the country, who paid a year's subscription in advance or subscribed for the stock of the company, for information as to when the second and successive numbers will be published.

One of the persons who might be induced to pay his share of such a reward is Capt. Seth Bullock, famous as a scout and sub jector of bad men throughout the Western country and now superintendent of the Black Hills forest reserve with headquarters at Deadwood, S. D. At least, an inference to that effect is to be drawn from a letter from Capt. Bullock recently received in New York. In that letter, sent from Deadwood, Capt. Bullock thus writes to the National

"About eighteen months ago a sleek looking, well fed appearing individual claiming to be from that city of modern and up to date saints, New York, blew into this gulch and succeeded in getting every leading Republican in the town to put up five good plunks in payment for a year's subscription to an illustrated weekly paper, devoted to the interests of the Re publican party, in direct opposition to Harper's Weekly.

"The gentleman gave his name as Edward Garstin Smith; his occupation that of president of The national Weekly Publishing Company, New York city. He had been through the Western States and showed me his subscription list, which included almost every public official and prominent Republican west of here. He also had the original list which had been circulated in New York. I remember seeing Secretary Root's name, Chauncey M. Depew's and several of the Cabinet officers', the Gov-ernor of New York, and all the leading officials of the State.

"The paper has not showed up yet. A Judge of this town, who was in the sucker class with the rest of us, wrote a letter to Mr. Smith about four months ago, and received a reply stating that the publication would be issued in a week or two, but nothing further has been heard from it, and I am afraid that it will not get into this cam-

paign.

I write this to expose the gentleman if he is entitled to that much notice. The suckers do not deserve any sympathy. A fellow who can get easy money in the West is surely entitled to it."

If Capt. Bullock were to come to New York and make a few inquiries about the National Weekly and Mr. Edward Garstin Smith, he might conclude that there was good cause to fear that the publication, or, at least, not much of it, would "get into this campaign." Mr. Smith isn't booming the Republican party much just now. One of the recent things he did was to write and compile a virulent attack on President Roosevelt, get it printed in a pamphlet and then try to sell it to the Democratic national committee. If it is any comfort to Capt. Bullock to think that he helped to pay for the pamphlet, there is no law here to prevent him

So far as could be learned yesterday, Edward Garstin Smith, who used to be, it is said, a real estate dealer in Chicago, conceived four or five years ago the idea of publishing a Republican weekly paper. Smith was a friend of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and it was in Col. Ingersoll's office, some say four and some say more years ago, that Smith called a few men show whether any of the capital stock was a friend of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and it was in Col. Ingersoll's thing, and I doubt if I would have been keen on the investment if I had. I don't know whether any of the capital stock was a friend of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll and it was in Col. Ingersoll's thing, and I doubt if I would have been keen on the investment if I had. I don't have any money to put into the thing, and I doubt if I would have been keen on the investment if I had. I don't have any money to put into the thing, and I doubt if I would have been keen on the investment if I had. I don't have any money to put into the thing, and I doubt if I would have been keen on the investment if I had. I don't keen when why the Spinsters had a few men whether any of the capital stock was Smith was a friend of the late Col. Robert corporate the National Weekly Publishing Company under West Virginia laws

Among those present at that meeting were: Col. Ingersoll, Alderman Elias Goodman, E. A. Drake, secretary of the Panama Railroad Company, and Henry W. Penoyer, who is the head bookkeeper for a brokerage firm.

Those who attended the meeting dis cussed plans for publishing the paper. and had their pictures taken, Smith and Col. Ingersoll being in the foreground. Whether anybody put up any money or not at the time was not to be learned yesterday, because Smith was said to be in Boston. not to return until the latter part of the

It is known, however, that the company was incorporated, and the copartnership directory states that it has a capitalization of \$200,000, that its president is Edward Garstin Smith, its secretary was Henry W. Penover, and its two directors are Smith and Penoyer. Penoyer resigned his office and severed all connection with the com-

At present the company has an office on the seventh floor of 1 Union Square Just how long the offices will be there would seem to depend somewhat upon Mr. Edward Garstin Smith's ability to pay three months arrears of rent. The agent of the building said Smith was that much behind in his rent last Monday.

Smith, is seems, not long after the Col-onel's death, wrote a life of Ingersoll, which was published by the National Weekly Pub-

was published by the National Weekly Publishing Company. That was the company's maiden effort in the publishing business. So far as can be learned, its second was the publication, on June 4, 1904, of Vol. I., No. 1 of the National Weekly. Judging from Capt. Bullock's letter, not many of the subscribers ever saw the first number.

Henry W. Penoyer says that only one number was ever printed, and he ought to know, because he was, until a few days ago, the secretary of the company. The third publishing job of the company was a pamphlet entitled "The Real Roosevelt," by Edward Garstin Smith. The pamphlet contains sixty pages of Smith, and extracts attacking the President taken from various newspaper.

newspaper*.

The fir.t number of the Weekly contained a long illustrated article by Edward Garstin Smith, on the "City of Washington." illustrations including portraits of George and Martha Washington, an editorial exception of Ropublica decreases. pounding Republican doctrine; some theat-rical notes and portraits of a few actor rical notes and portraits of a few actor ladies and an announcement that among the weekly contributors of the Weekly would be John Oliver Hobbes, Richard Le Gallienne, T. P. O'Connor and several other literary lights who get real money

for what they turn out.
It is known that Smith solicited subscrip-It is known that Smith solicited subscriptions for the Weekly in pretty much every part of the Union. It is also known that he tried to market some of the company's stock. He found one man in Wall Street who bought a hundred dollars' worth. When that man was asked yesterday why he bought the stock he replied:

"Why, the fellow blew in here, said he needed the money, offered me the stock, and I gave up. But I'm not as easy as I used to be, and if Smith doesn't believe it, let him come around again."

used to be, and if Smith doesn't believe it, let him come around again."

Alderman Goodman was asked yesterday what he knew about Smith and the Weekly,

what he knew about Smith and the Weekly, and the Alderman replied:

"I know very little about either. I don't remember how I happened to become acquainted with Smith, but I first met him five or six years ago. He told me he had a great thing in his Weekly, and got me to attend a meeting in Col. Ingersoll's office.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STATE DREDGE, NAME, FOR OBVIOUS REASONS, INVISIBLE, AT WORK NO RELIEF FOR CONSUMPTIVES ON THE BLACK RIVER CANAL.

SALARY LIST, FOR THIS SECTION, INCLUDING A STATE SCOW TIED UP TO ROT AT LETHE'S WHARF

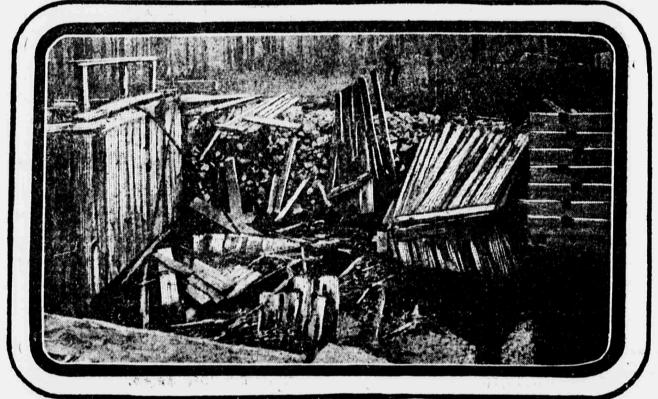
AROUND THE CORNER, IS \$430 A MONTH.



This is a picture of the State dredge in the Black River Canal. The name board is, for obvious reasons, invisible. Ten men and one woman [she's the cook] have been drawing salaries from the Odell administration for working on the dredge and on a State scow which is tied up at a wharf nearby. The men have received from \$20 to \$65 a month and the woman \$15 a month, This is only a sample of graft on this canal, one section of which has not seen a canal boat for almost two years, but is nevertheless carrying on its payroll lock and bridge tenders who are drawing in the aggregate from the State \$430 a month

AND HEBE YOU SEE THE OTTER CREEK LOCK IN THE SAME CANAL, IN COMPLETE REPAIR.

(This Is Official)—Two Lock Tenders Have Been Paid \$20 a Month Each for Two Odell Years at This Lock and Never a Canal



The above picture shows the Otter Creek lock in the Black River Canal-the lock which Thomas Wheeler; Governor-Chairman Odell's Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, has just said is in complete repair. The picture was taken after Mr. Wheeler made his statement. Two lock tenders have been paid \$20 a month each for two years at this lock, under the Odell administration, although in that time not a single canal boat has been passed through by them

ever paid in or not, but I am inclined to think that little if any was paid in."

Henry W. Penoyer, who got out of the concern on Tuesday, did not know much more about it that Mr. Goodman, "I met Smith," said Mr. Penoyer, "many years ago.

more about it that Mr. Goodman. "I met Smith." said Mr. Penoyer, "many years ago, when I was working in the office of Barcus, The Sun's old friend, who got out the 'Letters and Messages of the Presidents.' "Smith wasn't working for Barcus, but just happened into the office. One day he told me about his scheme for publishing a Republican weekly and said he wanted me to become the secretary of the company. He talked big, but didn't, show any money, and I told him that he could have my services when he was ready to pay me a fixed salary. when he was ready to pay me a fixed salary He never got ready, and I never had much

to do with the thing.

"I received checks for subscriptions amounting, perhaps, to \$200, put them in the bank and paid the money right out for bills owed by the company. That was as much as three or four years ago, and that ended the connection with the concern. I didn't even know that my name appeared. ended my connection with the concern.

I didn't even know that my name appeared in any directory or anywhere else as an officer of the company. When I heard it was, a few days ago, I got out. Why don't you find out whether the company is in good standing in the State in which it was incorporated?

incorporated?

"I believe that West Virginia requires corporations to pay into the State Treasury \$100 a year. I know that amount was paid one year, but I don't know that it was paid one year, but I don't know that it was paid after that. I guess not much of that advertised \$200,000 capital was ever paid in. I never saw but the one number of the publication, and I don't believe any other was ever issued."

One man who knows Smith was asked here Smith horograph to turn against Presi-

how Smith happened to turn against Presi-

how Smith happened to turn against President Roosevelt. He didn't know.

At any rate, Smith prepared his pamphlet, took it to August Belmont and told him that, if the Democratic national committee would put up the money to send the pamphlet broadcast over the United States, it would be the hit of the campaign.

He said it would defeat Roosevelt to a certainty. Mr. Belmont said he'd examine the pamphlet. He turned it over to De Lancey Nicoll, who turned it down, and that was the end of Smith's traffic with the Democratic national committee. Here are five gems from "The Real Roosevelt," by Edward Garstin Smith, which

velt," by Edward Garstin Smith, which Capt. Seth may consider himself entitled to see for his five plunks—one plunk apiece. "Roosevelt sows blunders and reaps

"To be insulted by Roosevelt is an honor, and to be honored by him is an insult."
"I have not read much of Theodore Roose-velt's writings, for the reason that such of them as I have read impels me to adhere ng habit of wasting little time on

"All I have to say on that score is that if Roosevelt is an orator the crow is a songbird."

"He is a sort of combination of Robert le Diable and Alkali Bill."

LABOR AGAINST HIGGINS.

He Voted to Refert Employers' Liability

Bill and Is on the Black List. Attention was called vesterday at Tammany Hall to the fact that Frank W. Higgins is on the "blacklist" of organized In the report of the legislative committee of the State Workingmen's Federation for 1900, under the heading "Our , Enemies-Blacklist" appear the names of four Senators who were accused of voting against legislation urged by organized labor. Mr. Higgins is one of the number

In 1900 he voted against the employers' liability bill and was declared "an enemy workingmen and working women

As the petticoated stump speakers, se lected from the various women's Republican clubs, addressed the men at the noonday meeting, held yesterday at 501 Broadway men crowded the hall to hear what the fair campaigners thought about things political.

Surrounded by twenty-five representative women, Miss Helen Varick Boswell. chairman of the Women's Republican State Association, opened the session promptly at 11 o'clock.

"I suppose you men will want to know first, (with an engaging smile), why we are Republicans-and I'll tell you. It's be cause we love good clothes, good things to eat, and nice furniture in our homes Then, too, we don't like our husbands to be cross, and look worried, as they did when the Democrats were in power.

"Now, that will do for the married women," with a sweep of her hands: "but for the unmarried ones, why they are Republicans and support Roosevelt, because they want him for an example for the young men they hope to corral."

When Mrs. Helen Secore Tonjes, president of the Westchester Women's Republican Club, who has been addressing crowded mass meetings for the last month was called by the chair, she said:

"I have only five minutes, which is a very short time for a woman to say all she wants to, but I must tell you that we are in this campaign for clean politics, and to let the men know that the Republican party has never made a promise it has not kept."

"I know why all you men came here to-y," began Matthew J. Harrington. "It's look at the improvement. Man is a to look at the improvement. Man is a wonderful invention, but woman is an im at the improvement."

"Three cheers for the ladies," came from the audience, with "Why don't you sit down?" provement, and you all came here to look

But Miss Boswell told the audience clamoring for the women to speak that a man sandwiched in once and a while was good hen Mrs. Frank B. Church, an imposing

when Mrs. Frank B. Church, an imposing looking woman in black, rose to speak, a burst of applause greeted her.

"I want to speak a word for Higgins," she commenced in a strong voice that could be distinctly heard all over the hall.

"He and I were born about the same time, in the same county and about the time the Republican party began to grow and Lose. Republican party began to grow; and I can say that no one in our county ever says a a mean thing about Higgins, for he never did a mean thing in his life." cheers for Higgins-and Mrs. Church," shouted the audience.

NO MORE "LADY" PRISONERS. Hoboken Chief of Police Says They Must

Be Called "Women." Chief of Police Patrick Hayes of Hoboken issued a general order vesterday instructing all policemen who arraign female prisoners in the Recorder's court to cut out the term "ladies" in their festimony and refer to the offenders as "women. Ever since the uniformed police force was organized the majority of its members have been in the habit of telling the Re-corder that they "found this lady blind drunk on the idewalk," or that they "picked up this lady for walking the streets all

"All police officers," says the Chief, "are "All police officers," says the Unier, are not expected to be thoroughly versed in drawing room etiquette, but a man who has intelligence enough to become a policeman should make a distinction between 'woman' and 'lady.'"

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28,-Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, Representative in Congress from Ohio, who has earned the title of "political mathematician," through the habit, contracted many years ago, of making forecasts, bristling with formidable figures, of the result of Presidential campaigns, has furnished to the Washington Post his estimate of the result of the coming election. More," he says, "by force of habit than ecause I believe it will interest the public. Here are his predictions:

"Roosevelt and Fairbanks in the group of New England States will receive 41 votes. In New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and West Virginia they will have

Onio, Indiana, Ilinois, Michigan and Wisconsin-92 votes, •

"They will carry Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota and Minnesota—50 votes. They will carry Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado—36 votes. All this is an agregata of 314 votes.

"Judge Parker will have the electoral vote of the following States: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Kentucky, with a total of 151 electoral votes. "I class Montana, with three votes, and Maryland, with eight votes, as doubtful, but I believe the chances are decidedly in favor of Parker in both those States,
"If I were to indicate where my faith is
weakest in the table of Roosevelt votes,
I would name Nevada and Colorado, eight
yotes. But I do not believe that the vote for Roosevelt and Fairbanks will fall

"I do not estimate the House of Repre sentatives in detail. There is no reason to doubt that it will follow the Presidential victory. It has practically always been so, and there is no reason why it should not be so now. There will be a good working Republican majority in that body."

UNCLE JOE IN NEW HAVEN. Speaks to a Crowded House and Says the Republicans Will Win.

New Haven, Oct. 26.-Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives came into Connecticut to-day to make a few speeches for Roosevelt and Fairbanks. He made an afternoon address to a big audience in the New Haven Theatre. He said:

"I've been in the campaign six weeks.

opening in Indiana, in the close Congress-

ional districts of Illinois, covered all the Congressional districts in Nebraska but one, had a few meetings in Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Ohio, West Virginia, Maryland two districts in Pennsylvania and in New Jersey. My schedule included a few meetings in Connecticut, Rhode Island and meetings in Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York, and, in returning, at Columbus, Indianapolis and Evansville, which takes up the time to the close of the campaign.

"In the beginning I did not have any serious doubts about the election of Roosevelt unless the failure to elect should come from overconfidence of the Republicans. Roosevelt, everywhere I have been, is stronger than the local tickets. He has the confidence of the millions. My observation warrants the conclusion that the great majority of people north of Mason and

tion warrants the conclusion that the great majority of people north of Mason and Dixon's line, including West Virginia, do not want a change of policies, and will voice this preference by their ballots.

"The contest for a Republican majority in the national House of Representatives is closer than it is for a Republican electoral ticket, but I feel assured that we will have a good working Republican majority in the national House of Representatives."

HARRIMAN'S INFLUENCE POTENT WITH GOV. ODELL.

It Prevents This City From Establishing a Sanitarium for Poor Consumptives in Orange County and Condemns Then

to Die in Their Tenement Homes. ALBANY, Oct. 26.-Not only has Gov. Odell persistently sought to place the insane and other inmates of the State institutions at the mercy of an unscrupulous ring in order that he might build up a personal machine, but he has, despite the protests of the medical fraternity and of philanthropists generally, deprived hundreds, it not thousands, of the consumptive poor of New York city of their last chance for life itself. This fact is a matter of public

In the spring of 1903 the health authorities of New York city, appalled at the annual death rate in the city from consumption, were about to establish a sanitarium for curable consumptives in an isolated part of Orange county, where climatic conditions were favorable to recovery and where there would have been not the slightest danger to those living in the neighborhood. The New York city Commissioner of Health at that time reported that over 8,000 persons died annually in that city of consumption, but that with the open air treatment, such as it was proposed to give at the intended sanitarium in Orange county, many consumptives could be restored to health and the death rate greatly lowered.

But just as the Commissioner of Health began to make known through the press his intentions, Gov. Odell's friend and financial backer, Edward H. Harriman, he of the Furnaceville Iron Company fame, appeared on the scene. Mr. Harriman is the owner of a park of 10,000 ares in Orange county, not far distant from the site selected for the New York city sanitarium for poor consumptives. He strenuously objected to the presence of any sanitarium near his preserves. Mr. Harriman quickly enlisted the aid of his friend Governor-Chairman Odell, who at once secured through his obedient legislative henchmen, Senator Louis F. Goodsell and Assemblyman Louis Bedell, both of Orange county, the introduction of a bill known as the Goodsell-Bedell bill, amending the Public Health law by prohibiting the establishment of a hospital or camp for consumptives without the consent of the Board of Supervisors of the county and the town board of the town in which such hospital or camp was sought to be located.

The law as it then stood provided that the consent of both the local Board of Health and of the State Board of Health must be obtained before a hospital for consumptives such as was proposed by New York city could be established. The Goodsell-Bedell bill made it necessary to secure the consent of four separate and distinct bodies before the city of New York could establish a sanitarium for consumptives outside of its corporate limits. This was practically prohibiting for poor consumptives. He strenuously

York could establish a sanitarium for consumptives outside of its corporate limits. This was practically prohibitive.

Many protests pointing out the cruelty of this legislation were sent to the Legislature and to Gov. Odell. The Republican Commissioner of Public Charities of New York city, Homer Folks, who now is secretary of the State Charities Aid Association, referring to this Goodsell-Bedell bill, said:

I cannot escape the conclusion that the enactment of this bill and the consequent inability of the city to provide properly for its consumptives will result for years to come in more sickness, destitution, suffering and death among the tenement house population of this city than it is possible to calculate. In my opinion it is impossible to overstate the seriousness of the situation.

The New York committee on the prevention of tuberculosis addressed a letter to the Governor pointing out the gross injustice of the bill and urged him to veto

Despite all protests, the Legislature passed the bill, although it at first met with defeat in the Assembly, but was subsequently passed in that body after the Government product of the control of the quently passed in that body after the Gov-ernor's private secretary, James G. Gra-ham of Newburgh, had circulated among the Republican Assemblymen on the floor of the chamber while the bill was under consideration the second time. In other words, the Governor's secretary lobbied the bill through in the interest of the Gov-ernor's parsonal friend and financial

backer, Edward H. Harriman. The bill then went to the Governor, who refused to give a public hearing on it, but he was not left without information from the highest medical and other authorities as to its obnoxious features.

The New York Academy of Medicine on May 7, 1903, unanimously adopted and at once transmitted to the Governor before he signed the bill the following resolution: Resolved, That the New York Academy of Medicine deeply deplores the passage of the above bill and urgently requests his Excellency he Governor to withold his signature to the act, which, in case it became a law, would involve the loss of thousands of lives and increase the spread of tuberculosis within the crowded districts of our cities and towns, and would have to be considered an act of the greatest injustice and inhumanity.

Notwithstanding the protest from the Academy of Medicine and many other protests equally strong, Gov. Odell signed the bill to oblige his friend, Harriman, thereby literally condemning thousands of consumptives to despair and death.

With characteristic effrontery, based upon his belief that the people are readily fooled, the Governor issued a memorandum full of misstatements, whereby he sought to explain and defend his act in signing the bill. In his memorandum he said:

bill. In his memorandum he said:

'Under existing laws municipalities of the first class are not permitted to establish such hospitals outside of their own limits or in incorporated villages or in towns without the consent of the local board of health and the approval of the State Commissioner of Health. This bill substitutes for the State Commissioner of Health the local board of supervisors of the county and for the local board of health the town board.

The bill made no such substitution of

The bill made no such substitution of consents, but added the consents of the board of supervisors and of the town board to those of the State Commissioner of Health and the local board of health, making four separate consents necessary before New York city can establish a sanitarium for consumptives in any part of the State outside of its own limits. In conclusion the Governor said:

I cannot see that any great injury will result to the work which the State and individuals have undertaken. On the contrary, I can see very urgent reasons why the property interests and the rights of individuals which are safeguarded in this act should reteive the thoughtful consideration of the Legislature and the Executive.

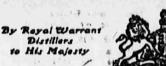
Of course Mr. Harriman and his breathing spot of 10,000 acres received this "thoughtful consideration," but the poor afflicted with consumption in the city of New York are by this act of inhumanity and gross injustice condemned to die in their tenement homes.

CANAL GRAFT IN SENECA. Three Men Paid to Draw Their Pay at a

Lock Gate Disused for Two Years. This statement was given out last night by the Democratic State committee: 'The committee has received a communi-

cation from Seneca county which states that on the twelve miles of the canal in Seneca county, during the month of September, forty-six lock and bridge tenders were employed at a cost to the State of some thousand dollars, and that during the last week the pay roll has been further padded by the employment of one additionaltender for each lock and bridge in the county, in order to reimburse Odell machine workers during the remaining two weeks of the

It is a fact well known to everybody It is a fact well known to everybody in the neighborhood that at the outlet of Seneca Lake, at Geneva, flood gates were constructed which have not been lowered in two years. Yet throughout this period two men who are alleged to tend these gates have been on the State pay rolls. On the first of this monthia third man was added. Their combined duty is to draw their stipend once a month for services that are not rendered."





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SOLD NOWHERE ELSE

SHAW TO YOUNG DEMOCRATS. Don't Sacrifice the Country's Interests to

Senseless Fealty to Regularity. A crowd bigger than usual swarmed and Fairbanks National Commercial League at 596 Broadway yesterday to hear Secretary Leslie M. Shaw speak at the noonday meeting. Mr. Shaw when he entered was greeted with a roar of cheers which might have been heard two blocks away over all the noise of the full tide Broadway traffic. The room was crowded to the doors, and hundreds went away after trying to edge their way through the solid

mass.
Mr. Shaw when he appeared on the platform received another overwhelm ing ovation. It was nearly ten minutes before he could make his voice heard aove the uproar. When he began to speak his familiar, "heart-to-heart talk" style of delivery caught the audience from the start. He addressed himself particularly to the young men present who might have Democratic leanings, reasoning against the shibboleth of party regularity in casting votes. At least 1,000,000 voters, he said, cast their ballots for Mr. Bryan in the last two Presidential elections, while hoping and praying in their hearts that he would not be elected. He appealed to the patriction of vourse voters not to be led into such not be elected. He appealed to the patriotism of young voters not to be led into such a trifling with the best interests of the country by any such "senseless fealty to regularity."

The burden of Mr. Shaw's speech was devoted to the tariff. He cited the pearl button industry in his own State. After the tariff was a vice prescribitions to be such as the country of the state of th

button industry in his own State. After the tariff was put on pearl buttons, he said, the river beds were ransacked for clam shells, the shells were turned and polished by machinery and now more than \$1,000,000 a year was distributed in his State alone among laboring people in return for their work in the pearl button industry—an industry which own its expirements the MeVinley

in the pearl button industry—an industry which owed its existence to the McKinley tariff policy. Mr. Shaw substantiated all his statements by facts and figures.

"If any Democrat here," he said, "doubts my statements, let him come to my room, I carry a big grip and it has documents in it which cannot be disputed. There was an old farmer up in Vermont where I was born who had a scheme for saving ammunition when he went bear hunting. His scheme was not to load his gun until he saw his bear. The first time he started to put this plan in practice he had trouble. He saw his bear, but while he was loading his gun he had difficulties and the bear had fun. So I make it a rule always to go loaded."

SEEK WEST VIRGINIA ROBBER. Police Asked to Watch for Italian Who Held Up Rallway Contractor.

A tall, thin young man rushed into the West Forty-seventh street station last night at 8:30 o'clock and, flourishing a telegram, told the following story to Sergt. McCann: "I have a brother who, with another

man, is building five miles of railway near ester, W. Va. Yesterday my brother went to the town of Berkley, fifteen miles from Lester to draw money enough from the bank to use in paying off the 250 men employed by him. In returning he was held up and robbed by an Italian laborer. I have been asked to have the police watch all incoming trains and outgoing steam-ships in the hope of capturing the high-

wayman."

Sergt. McCann didn't get the young man's name, but referred him to the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters. The young man went there and reported the case. He refused to discuss the matter or to give his name. The men in charge at the Detective Bureau also refused to talk about the case.



For men swept by Autumn breezes:-

Paddock overcoats; light weight cheviots and covertssome rain-proofed; \$26 to \$42. Top-coats of fine covert cloths;

\$15 to \$35. Knee length overcoats, light weight; dark cloths, mostly cheviots; \$15 to \$30.

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COTTAGE COLONY INSPECTED. New Branch of the New York Juvenile

Asylum Opened. A special train carried more than 150 directors of the New York Juvenile Asylum and their guests to Dobbs Ferry yesterday and their guests to Dobbs Ferry yesterday afternoon to take part in the formal inspection of the work done on the new Cottage Colony. In the main building lunch was served, and then Mornay Williams, president of the board of directors, spoke briefly concerning the aims of the new colony and the results expected from it, and a group of 300 boys and girls from the asylum sang a few songs.

Supt. Hilles, who will have charge of the new colony; President Williams, and Mr. Philip Sawyer of York & Sawyer, who made the plans for the work, took the guests over the grounds and showed them the cottages already erected.

guests over the grounds and showed them the cottages already erected.

The site of the new colony, on a hill 400 feet above the Hudson River, is beautiful and healthy. The cottages, while simple are light, airy and roomy. Each is designed to hold twenty boys. Several of the cottages will have a room for each boy housed. The outside structure is so varied and the locations are so arranged that a barracklike effect is entirely avoided.

Accomodations for 300 boys will, it is expected, be ready early in the coming expected, be ready early in the coming year, and this number of the present asylum's inmates will then be transferred to the colony. The scheme when completed will provide for over 1.000 boys and girls.

Long Lived Fire Department Swindle. District Attorney Jerome received from Fire Commissioner Haves vesterday certain information about money paid to swindlers to secure promotion in the Fire Department.

Jerome will make an investigation

which may lead to some arrests.

Absolutely Pure,

delightful to the taste, and a great aid to digestion.



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